

Tomato Varieties

Better Boy Hybrid

Lycopersicon esculentum Better Boy Hybrid

Indeterminate

Fruits weigh in at 10 ounces or more, crammed with flavor.

70 days from setting out transplants. A trusted favorite for many years, Better Boy is a great performer with big hybrid-quality yields of succulent, juicy yet meaty tomatoes. A good all-around choice, the plants are resistant to Verticillium Wilt, Fusarium Wilt Race 1, and Nematodes.

Start seeds indoors 5 to 6 weeks before the last frost date. Plant outdoors when danger of frost is past and night temperatures consistently remain above 55 degrees F. Set plants 2 to 2 1/2 feet apart.

Early Girl Hybrid

Lycopersicon esculentum Early Girl Hybrid

Indeterminate

4- to 6-ounce fruits keep coming all summer!

VF1F2. 57 days from setting out transplants. Our earliest slicing tomato, Early Girl is a name gardeners have relied on for many years, and it's easy to see why. These 4- to 6-ounce fruits are ready in just 57 days -- red-skinned, smooth, and absolutely delectable! The indeterminate plants are very heavy-bearing and vigorous, with great resistance to Verticillium Wilt, Fusarium Wilt Races 1 and 2.

Tomato Roma Organic

Lycopersicon esculentum Roma

Determinate

2- to 3-ounce red fruits have a full-bodied flavor and very few seeds.

76 days. Dozens of 2- to 3-ounce, pear-shaped bright red fruits arise on these determinate plants. Superb for pastes and sauces, Roma offers a meaty flavor and very few seeds.

Resistant to Verticillium Wilt and Fusarium Wilt Race 1, and Nematodes.

TOMATO, SUPERSWEET 100 VF, HYBRID

Indeterminate

Unique salad type with amazingly high yields of supersweet 1-inch fruit with higher content of Vitamin C than any other tomato. Indeterminate plants bear until frost, each branch producing more than 100 fruits. Disease resistant.

General Information:

[Video: How to Prune Tomatoes](http://www.johnnyseeds.com/t-videotomatopruning.aspx)

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Planting:

Tomatoes are tender plants and are very susceptible to frost damage. Start seeds indoors 6-8 weeks before the last frost date in your area. Sow 2-3 seeds in 1x1" cells and thin to 1 plant after germination. Cover seed with ¼" soil and provide a constant soil temperature of 21-26°C (70-80°F). Once plants are up, a growing light is necessary or seedlings will become tall and spindly. After plants develop 1-2 sets of true leaves, transplant into 3x3" or 4x4" pots. Use a water soluble fertilizer every two weeks starting at half strength and increasing to full strength over 6 weeks. Seedlings benefit from waterings with Epsom salts, use 1 Tbsp of Epsom salts per gallon. Transplant after all danger of frost has passed. When transplanting, space 24-36" apart with rows at least 36-48" apart.

Growing:

Full sun location, preferably with good air circulation. Soil pH of 6.0-6.5. Heavy feeders, prefer a warm, well drained soil of good fertility and cultivation. Add plenty of compost and well rotted manure prior to planting. Feed regularly during the growing season with a compost tea or well balanced fertilizer. Avoid excessive nitrogen, particularly before fruit set. Provide even moisture during fruit set and development. Excessive watering can increase fruit size but decrease flavour. Use Epsom salts to improve growth, mix 2 Tbsp/gallon of water and feed to plants every other watering.

Harvest:

Pick fruit when fruit is firm and turning red. Overripe tomatoes rot quickly.

Pests & Diseases:

Protect from cutworms by using protective collars around the plant stem or place cornmeal around plant base. Blossom end rot (a brownish-black, sunken dead area that forms on the bottom of the fruit) is a condition caused by a calcium deficiency due to uneven watering. Blight, another disease common to tomatoes is caused by warm, humid conditions particularly if plants have not been given some support to keep foliage off the ground. Use copper or [sulphur](#) sprays to help prevent blight. Good air circulation along with proper rotation will help to prevent onset of this harmful disease.

Companions:

Asparagus, basil, bush bean, cabbage family, carrot, celery, chive, cucumber, lettuce, onion, pepper.